

# Year 3 Art: Stone Age

## Cave art using paint and pastels



### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>background</b>	The area of the picture furthest away from the viewer.
<b>print</b>	A shape marked or pressed on to a surface.
<b>observation</b>	Looking very carefully at something in order to draw it accurately.
<b>texture</b>	The feel or appearance of a surface or material.
<b>pastels</b>	Colouring sticks that can be made from oil or chalk.
<b>blend</b>	Gradually and gently join two colours, tones or images together.
<b>contrast</b>	When opposites are placed next to each other for effect: light and dark, rough and smooth, thick and thin.
<b>composition</b>	The arrangement of elements in your artwork.
<b>materials</b>	Anything an artist uses to create art.
<b>template</b>	A stencil you use to help you draw the same shape more easily on to different materials.

### Sticky Knowledge

- Cave paintings have been found all over the world.
- The subjects of most of the paintings are animals.
- These were most often the species that were hunted for food, such as bison, horses and deer.
- Prehistoric people would have been limited to the colours that could be found in nature. So, the most common colours used were deep reds, yellows, black.
- The cave artists would have used their fingers, twigs, moss and horsehair brushes to paint.

### Key Skills

- Show an awareness of space when drawing.
- Use different materials to draw, such as pastels, chalk.
- Create different textures and effects with paint.
- Use a variety of materials to print.
- Use more than one colour to layer in a print.
- Experiment with different styles that artists have used.

# Year 3 Art: Stone Age

## Drawing on rocks to make treasured fossils



<https://www.accessart.org.uk/treasured-fossils/>

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>background</b>	The area of the picture furthest away from the viewer.
<b>watercolour</b>	A water soluble paint that thins as it is mixed with water.
<b>observation</b>	Looking very carefully at something in order to draw it accurately.
<b>pastels</b>	Colouring sticks that can be made from oil or chalk.
<b>blend</b>	Gradually and gently join two colours, tones or images together.
<b>contrast</b>	When opposites are placed next to each other for effect: light and dark, rough and smooth, thick and thin.
<b>composition</b>	The arrangement of elements in your artwork.
<b>found objects</b>	Everyday objects transformed into artwork, such as small pieces of flint, slate, brick and wood collected on a walk.
<b>template</b>	A stencil you use to help you draw the same shape more easily on to different materials.

### Sticky Knowledge

For thousands of years people have expressed their thoughts and feelings by drawing, painting or carving pictures on to rocks or stone surfaces, or using them to make patterns and shapes.

Fossils are formed in different ways, but most are made when a plant or animal dies in a watery environment and is buried in mud. The soft tissues quickly decompose leaving the hard bones or shells behind. Over time sediment builds over the top and hardens into rock.

### Key Skills

- Show an awareness of space when drawing.
- Use different materials to draw, such as pastels, chalk.
- Use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines.
- Create different textures and effects with paint.

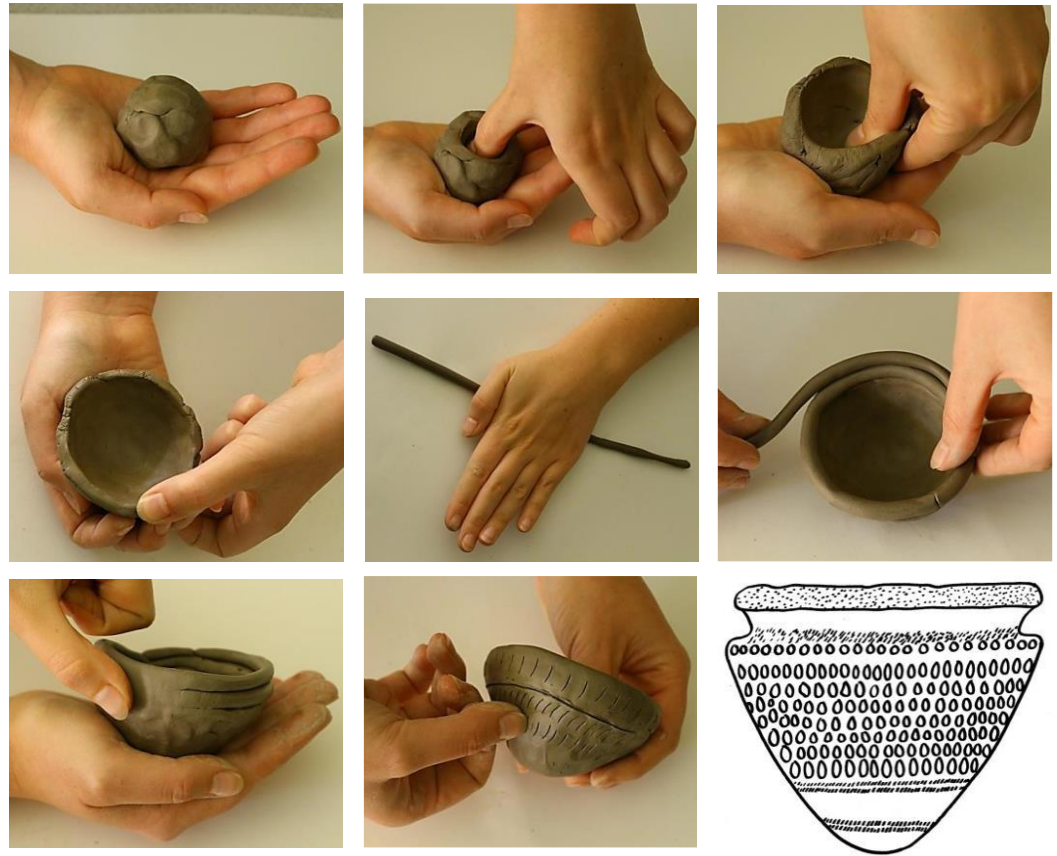


# Year 3 Art: Stone Age Neolithic clay pots

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>sculpture</b>	The art of making 3D forms.
<b>3d form</b>	A three-dimensional figure — as opposed to a shape, which is two-dimensional, or flat.
<b>ceramics</b>	The art of making three dimensional objects from clay.
<b>clay</b>	A finely textured mineral substance that is pliable when wet.
<b>coil</b>	A long form of clay that is rolled into a slender snake-like form in order to produce pottery.
<b>slip</b>	A liquid mixture of clay and water.
<b>pinch pot</b>	One of the earliest known methods of shaping clay to create a functional form.

**Remember to protect your clothes!**  
Clay can easily be cleaned off a table, but not off fabric!



## Sticky Knowledge

- Neolithic pots were mostly round bottomed because they were made in the palm of the hand.
- They could be put in fire ashes, on an earthen floor or suspended over a fire with a cord.

## Key Skills

- Cut, make and combine shapes to make recognisable forms.
- Practise joining techniques.
- Add materials to the sculpture to create detail.
- Use tools to carve, and add shape, texture and pattern.